The Chira is the terry of New York of the Services of CHINA AND GLASS,
Comprising
The Chira is the tery of Next quality of White French China, and the Glass is Rich Cut and Engraved Schemian Glassware, the who e forming a service an for the best tables in the country, we are only enabled to off-r the above at this low rate, in consequence of baving secured them from the manufacturer at a great bargain, for each, and in fixing the rate we have given our outperfeating of the full benefit of the reduction.

Those desirous of securing one of the above sets will please pall early, as our stock of them is limited.

Also on hand the following which were purchased by Mr. Rick Drockath Dinner eris, from \$75 upward.

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Rick Drockath Tan Sart, from \$8 upward.

BRONIES, FARIAN GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

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Nos. 438, 420, and 432 Broadway, corner of Broome st.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S NEW SALOON, No. 545 BROADWAY.

Refrethments of all kinds can be here obtained by is lies and estlemen, at all hours of the day and evening.

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fashionable manner Articles in this into will be sold feet at any other establishment in this city.

Youths' as d Boys' Clothing School Outfits, &c., in every variety. Custam-room and Furnisating Department not exceeded to taste, style, of fit In every instance where parties are not pleased their money will be returned.

F. B. Baldwin, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest in the city. FRENCH IMPORTED LADIES' SHOES at M. L. Hill's. No. 271 Brosawsy. Warm Cork Sole and thick Boors of all kinds; Slippers and quilted Shoes of all colors. Children's Boots from Eate, and other masers in Paris.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Adepted to every branch of business where a correct and durable Boats is required.

Call and examine or send for Lilbertarin and Discriptive Fairbanks & Co.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
(Botween Dey and Courtland sts.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SEWING-MACHINES AND THE ROYAL FAMILIES. Among the vast number of curiosities collected by the Royal Among the vast number to cuts with to the Provinces and States, are two of GROVER & BAKKI'S celebrated noticeless Sawing Machines, which were preferred above all others in the market, and were selected by the Marquis and Marchioness of Chando at the office of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S

Shwing-Machines,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders, and Markers, Are the only bischines that fady meet all the wants of i and manuscourers. They make "leck stion' seams—alike on both sides, without a ridge, that can be incred off—the only stitch that will not ravel.
OFFICE No. 565 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE. WHILCOX & GIBBS S SEWING-BLACHINE.
The undersigned Missionary to Constantanopte, has examined more than twenty different kinds of Sewing Machines, and after some six weeks' exp. floors with Williams & Chine's Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the best adapted to the wants of his fanily, and as the least liable to require repair.

July 8, 1:50.

Jas. Williams, Manu acturer, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOTSBLESS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton at , Brooklyn.

EURERA SEWING-MACHINES. Price \$50.

Can be paid for in Wharly Amounts. Machines Brings if de sired. Uffice No. 603 Litoudway. Agents Wanted everywhere THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE,

had for Fifty Dollars. Lass, Whisten & Co., No. 500 Broadway. JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING-MACHINE. The best machine in the market. In operation at No. 457
Broadway, New York,
\$8 to \$10.

And No. 812 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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The Political Trar-Book for 1:00. I vol., cloth. 25 pages,
contains a table of the popular vote for President, by States, as far back as 1:24, with a vast amount of interesting Political Ristory.

Price #1. Sent by man, post paid, on receipt of price. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. dress sun Tringra, New-York. THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE DAY.

Finer PRESIDS at New-York State Falr, Elmira.

FIRST PRESIDES AT New York State Cause,
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FIRST PRESIDES AT SAIS OF ALL Elizabeth,
Taken tale Fall by
WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP. The Reporter of the Tribune says of it: "Of Pumes for farm use, I still look upon West's Pump of the ordinary size, as the best that I am sequented with, it being all iron, not liable as the best that I am sequented with, it being all iron, not liable

force-pump."

The Bany News Reporter says: "I will not neglect to notice The Pany News Reporter says: "I will not negreet to notice an invention which struck me as supplying a long felt need "around the house." We have but to be quimps to plenty before now, but must be qual West's improved Bouble-Acting. Anti Freeling, Litting and Foreing Pamp, sold by J. D. West & Co., No 179 Breadway, N. T. This Funnpix wonderfully simple and powerful said will work with equal beatty in deep wells or shallow waters, throwing a stream to a great distance. He shows here by Mr. Wells a scienting gardenian, who sells and secut the celetrated Otts Lightning Rods."

We are made large sales of these Pamps, adapted for every place whate large sales of these Pamps, adapted for every place whate inquies are to be raised, and we can furnish testimony to convince any inquirer that they are the Basr and Casarkar is one.

Pipe and Hose of all kinds on hand.

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individuals
Hiram W. Bostwick (inte of Corning), Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Sulfdings, No. 574 Broadway.

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The best article made, perfectly reliable is both the above qualities. Also
W. W. DACON'S EURGLAR PROOF BAHE SAFAS,
Secured by
COVERT'S PATROY PREMUTATION BANE LOCK.
We have on hand, at our Naw Storks, No. 335 Broadway, a
large and complete assertment of the above Safes, to which we
havite the attention of the public.
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Retail. - E. ANTHONY, No tell Broadway.

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CLOCKs—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.

SPRENT & Co., No. 487 Broadway. AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA-HOL-

BLOOD FOOD.-Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Infinerra, and all other of ronic complaints inducing Consumption are at once relieved by its use. Being composed of those elements which the Blood in a weekened condition requires, suffer es from Deblity, or from mental or nevous Prostration, brought on by any cause, will find it unequaled as a strengthening tonic Price &1 per bonis. E. Guinning on be consulted at our effice, personally or by letter, without charge, from I until 5 p m. Churkun & Durout. Sole Proprietors, No. 400 Broadway, N. Y. Sole, also, wholesale and retail, by D. S. Bannus & Co., No. 13 Park-row, N. Y.

SPAIDING'S PREPARED GLUE. "Everybody should have a bottle."—[Tribune. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st. Post-Uffice address. Box No. 3,600.

NATURALIZATION .- Yesterday was the busiest day at the naturalization offices there has been during this peason. At the office on the lower floor of the City Hall after the clerks had been at work all day with might and main, at 4 p. m. there were at least 150 pergons waiting for "their turn"-a crowd so eager to accomplish their purpose that it required the activaservices of three or four policemen to keep them in line. The Tammany Navaralization Committee did not meet yesterday. Mr. Wm. M Wermerskirch, Superintendent of the Naturalization Office of the Republican Central Committee, at the corner of Reads stre and City Hall place, had as much as he could de throughout the day. He has now on his roll about 3,000 names, over 90 per cent of which are German. It should be remembered that every moment's delay in taking out papers is dangerous; for, if they are no taken out this week, they will not secure the right to Vote at the ensuing e codon,

New York Daily Tribuna

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Por President ABRAHAM LINCOLN. For Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, JAMES O. PUTNAM. Districts: 17..ABIJAR BROKWITH.

1...JOHN A. KING. 2.. SEWARDS W. FIRER. 3.. ANDREW CARRIGAN. 4.. JANES KRLLT. 5. SIGIENUND KAUPMANS. 6. FREDERICK KAPP. 7. WARRINGTON SRITE. S., WILLIAM A. DARLING. 10. GROEGE M. GRIER. 11. RUFUS H. KING. 12. JACOB B. CARPENTER. 13. JOHN F. WINSLOW. M. JACOB H. TRN EYCK.

18. HENRY CHURCHILL. 19. JANES R. ALLABRY. 21. SHERKAN D. PHELPS. 22. John J. Foote. 23. Hiras Dewey. 24. JANSS L. VOORSTREEL 26. John E. SBELRY.

27 .. FRANK L. JONES. 28. JAMES S. WADSWORTE. 29. EIRA M. PARSONS. 30. . CHARLES C. PARKER. 81. ELISHA S. WHALEN. 15. N. EDSON SHELDON. 16.. Robert S. Hale. 32.. John 83.. James Parker. 32. Joun Greinen, Jr.

.....EDWIN D. MORGAN.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be subsenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. Susiness letters should in all cases be addressed to Tan Naw-York Trisuns. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of The Dally TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before \$0 olook in the evening, with the single exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of advertisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be taken flag \$0.000. taken after 8 o'elook.

The mails brought by the steamer Nova-Scotian, which sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on the 4th inst., reached this city last evening. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, late Governor of Ohio, will address the people of Brooklyn this evening, at the Wigwam, opposite the City Hall. The bare announcement of the fact will be sufficient to bring out the electors by thousands.

The Democratic portion of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, by a strict party vote, refused to direct the Police Commissioners to provide boxes and ballots for the Constitutional vote at the ensuing election. Such petty warfare upon a poor, despised race is as contemptible as it is unmanly.

We notice that F. Wood and three hundred others are petitioning the Aldermen to remove the civil and crimical Courts to Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. This is a bid on the part of his Excellency for the votes of the up-town real-estate speculators, in behalf of the Mozart nominees. We have no fear that the change will be made yet

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Democrats, by a party vote, directed the City Inspector to appoint twenty-two Assistant Health Wardens, at \$3 a day. These Assistants were illegally appointed by Mayor Wood and the Health Commissioners some months ago, but thus far have not succeeded in coaxing their pay from the Controller. Their appointment is wholly uscalled for, and a deliberate swindle upon the tax-payers. All that they are paid to do, as well as the work of the whole Sanitary bureau of the City Inspector, is done by the Police without extra compensation.

The Pony Express with California dates to and including the 10th inst., and Oregon to the 7th inst., reached St. Joseph on Sunday afternoon. J. W. Nesmith, Douglas Democrat, and E. D. Baker, Republican, had been elected United States Senators by the Oregon Legi-lature-the former for the long term, and the latter for the short (five years') term. It is thought the State will be carried for Mr. Lincoln. In California the chances between the Breckinridge and Douglas parties are about equal.

The Broderick will has finally been admitted to probate. An emigrant train consisting of 46 persons had been massacred by the Snake Indians on the west side of Salmon Falls, Oregon.

The Republicans of Hoboken are to have a grand Wide-Awake turn-out to-night, and are to be addressed by Gov. Pennington, Gen. Hoxie, and Elliot F. Shepard, esq. The demonstration should and may be made one that will tell upon Gov. Penpington's reflection. The township of Hoboken can be carried for the Republican ticket if the proper spirit and energy be shown by all the members of the party. It happens there, as in other suburbs of New-York, that many of the voters do business in town, and do not, therefore, take the interest they should in the politics of the neighborhood where they reside. Let the Republicans of Hoboken cor rect this habit to-night, and turn out in such numbers to hear their Congressional Representative that the influence of the meeting may be potent for his reflection.

The Fusionists, under the lead of Capt. Rynders, and the Empire Club, with have a torchlight procession to-night, in imitation of the great Wide Awake display. It has been in preparation for weeks; all that money could do to make it imposing has been done; and no doubt, with all the resources of the Fusionists of this City and surrounding country at command, the demonstration will be an imposing one. Let us hope that those who are engaged in it will bear themselves as decorously toward their opponents, as did the Wide-Awakes, after whom they copy-at their parade. At all events, we trust that Republicans will do nothing that can afford the slightest pretext for a disturbance. Let them carefully abstain from all expressions of partisan feeling, and under no provocation allow themselves to be brought into collision with their political antagonists.

We announce with no common satisfaction the choice of the Hon. EDWARD D. BAKER as U. S. Senator from Oregon, with George W. NESMITH (anti Lane Democrat) as his colleague. Col. Baker will serve for five years, commencing with the approaching Session; Mr. Nesmith succeeds Gen. Lane, and will serve for six years from the 4th of March next. This auspicious result goes far toward securing fair play in the Serate to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. The election was made on

BRADY ON BAIL-SPLITTING Mr. James T. Brady, Breck midge candidate for Governor of our State, made a speech at Bingham ton last Thursday, in the course of which he is reported by The Times as talking thus:

"He spoke of Mr. Lincoln as one who did not owe his nomi

nation to the fact that he had split rails in early life, or hairs on entering the legal profession, as some satisfats of that fraternity alleged. He was a gentlaman of intellect, a lawyer of ability, alleged. He was a gentleman of intellect, a lawyer of ability, and a gentleman sgainst the purity of whose character no fadividual or journal had made a suggestion.

"Mr. Brady referred to Mr. Groeley of The Tannung, for having called him to account as if he had spoken disrespectfully of manual laborers. Industry of all kinds is of course honorable, but the men who appealed to workingment to give their support to a candidate, and proclaim him specially worthy of elevation because he had toiled more with his kinds than his brains, were creativing after of the dampasque, which the workers themselves cause he had tolied more with his hands than his brains, were practicing arts of the demagogue, which the workers themselves could not but condemn. The humblest toller in our land, berefit wholly of education, looked with reverence on intellectual superiority or culture, and hoped and strove, out of the means obtained from his labor, to place some favorite son or relative in a higher social position than he himself occupied, and qualify him for the stations to which mental discipline was indipensable. The rail-splitting, therefore, might as well be omitted in advecting the claims of one who left the rails of the laborar to an ceting the claims of one who left the ranks of the laborer to eater the brotherhood of lawyers."

-Let us try once more-for we are long-suffer ing and anxious to be understood-to bring this matter of rail-splitting to the level of the capacity of Mr. Brady and of The Times, which has hitherto indulged in a strain of remark similar to the above

It is undeniably true that splitting rails never qualified a man for the Presidency-so let that poin be deemed settled. Many a man has split more rails-perhaps better ones-than Abraham Liacoln who never will be President, and never ought to be. Nor does any one, as Mr. Brady mistakenly supposes, consider a candidate "specially worthy " of elevation because he had toiled more with his " hards than his brains." So let that man of straw be wantenly buffeted no more.

But we are engaged in a great political controversy, whereof the relative justice, figness, and beneficence of the antagonistic systems of Free and Slave Labor are the real foundation. Messrs. Bell and Breckinridge believe Slavery essentially and eternally right-a proper and just relation thro gh which service may be exacted and labor constrained. Mr. Douglas has-not once merely, but at least a bundred times -preclaimed his conviction that Slavery is, if not absolutely and uciversally right, at least right within certain latitudes and under certain conditions of soil, climate, and other industrial aptitudes. "As " between the white man and the negro, I stand " for the white man; as between the negro and the "crocodile, I go for the negro," is the favorite form of expression through which Mr. Douglas enunciates his conviction that Slavery ought to exist in the Sugar and Cotton growing regions. A hundred times has he asserted that Slavery is morally right wherever it is economically expedient: and that it is thus expedient wherever a fervid sun renders man averse to labor. Repeatedly has he scouted the assumption that the Northern States abolished Slavery because they deemed it unjust, or for any other reason than that they found it unprofitable. Hence, he logically proclaims his perfect indifference as to Slavery's being "voted up or voted down" in any Territory or in any State.

The Republicans, on the contrary, hold Slavery to be essentially wrong, unjust, peraicious, and therefore resist its extension into, establishment by, or recognition as already legally existing in, any of the Territories which are destined to beceme States of our Union. They seek to destroy it in the germ, so that it shall not establish itself in the now embryo but soon to be sovereigo States, now subject to National control and plastic to National influences, but which, once admitted as States, will be thereafter subject only to the legally declared will of their own citizens respect

Now we caunot fitly discuss the questions which divide the Republican from the adverse parties affects individuals and communities. And neither side attempts to do it. And a favorite and plans ble line of argument with our adversaries is this: "Slavery-in fact, if not in name-is universal menial and disagreeable labor: Society must bave its ' mudsilla' as well as its gra-eful pillars, its Coninthian espital: then why not have a race set apart for and devoted to these ignobler uses, and so avoid all collision and confusion?"

"True." we reply, "some labor is less desirable than other; while that which is least agreeable is generally worst paid; and the lot of the least fortunate class, even in Free Soci-ty, is a hard one. But your system dooms a particular race to ignoble uses in utter disregard of individual fitness or capacity; arbitrarily condemns a St. Paul, perhaps. to live and die a boot-black, a St. Cecilia to break her back scouring pots and kettles; while ours allows every one to make the most of his own capacities, and proffers to the most unfortunate and wretched the talisman of HOPE. The freeman's sky may be dark to-day-it will probably be brighter to-morrow: if he is honest, industrious. frugal, temperate, energetic, his path can scarcely fail to brighten and grow smoother as he prosses resolutely on, while the slave's good qualities ab so utely bar his way to that freedom which is the inexerable first step toward a better condition. If he has talent, honesty, skill, efficiency, piety, all there enhance his price and ruise the fence that shuts from his view the prespect of Liberty. Do what he may, his children are doomed to begin life where he began it, and to plod through the same dull, heavy round, er livened only by the crack of the whip. The freeman, on the other hand, though his child is cradled in destitution, reared without opportunities for acquiring knowledge, without patrimony, schooling, or powerful friends, may yet rationally hope that that son will live to be honored and esteemed among the highest and best in the land-may see men reverently take off their hats to him whose fathers looked down on his father as an ignoramus, a beggar, a nobody. And this wellgrounded hope softens the flinty couch of Poverty and sweetens the most rugged and repulsive Toil.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN illustrates our position and enforces our argument. His career proves our doctrine sound. He is Republicanism embodied and exemplified. Born in the very humblest Wnite stratum of society, reared in poverty, earning his own livelihood from a tender age by the rudest and least recempensed labor, soon siding to support his widowed mother and her younger children, ricking up his education as he might by the evening firelight of rude log cabins, clearing off primeval forests, splitting rails at so much per thousand, unning a flat-boat, and so working his way gradu-Ily upward to knowledge, capacity, esteem, influnce, competence, until he stands to-day, the all but lected President of this great, free People-his fe is an invincible attestation of the superiority of Free Society, as his election will be its crowning triumph. That he split rails is of itself nothing; that a man who at twenty was splitting rails for a bare living is at fifty the chosen head of the great

everything. PENNSYLVANIA coes it—co does INDIANA; why caenot Mr. Brady !

MR. D. C. LITTLEJOHN_THE TIMES -GOV. HEWARD. POLITICS IN OSWEGO COUNTY.

ndence of The N. Y. Times.

Oswago, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1863. Oswardo, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1005.

The Republicans are thoroughly wide-awake in this section of the State. A good deal of feeling has been excited by the decree issued by Mr Greeley of your city, that Speaker Littlejohn must not be returned to the State Assembly. This impertings of in local affairs is resented as an interference, and the reason given for it is regarded as an insuit. There is no man in this commu nity who enjoys a higher character for personal integrity than Mr. Little jobn, and the charge of corruption that Mr. Grocley has made against him is treated with contempt.

There was a very large mesting of the Republicans held here

There was a very large mesting of the Republicans held here last right, at which, after a speech of an hour and a half on National politics, by Ex.Lieut Gov. H. J. Raymond, of your city, Mr. Littlejohr discussed the State legislation of last Wister, and especially the New York Railroad bills and other mesures to which exception had been taken. He handled Mr Greeley without gloves—branding him as a calumniative and as stabbling privite character for the sase of staining pilition suppose of his own. He asserted in the broadest and most emphatic manner that be had never profited, nor expected to print; to the ze out of a fa-thing, from any action to ever took as a legislater upon any public question who ever took as a legislater upon any public question who ever took as a legislater upon any public question who ever took as a legislater upon any public question.

quarter.

Mr. Br. wn, the vigorous and independent editor of The Oct.

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Mr. Greeley's philosopher very much as he handles o her people. The publication of the property of the original property of the property of the original property original property of the original property of the original propert

course. The Republican resportry in this county will be larger than ever before. Nob dy hore, of any parts, looks for less than 50,000 Lincoln majority in the State. The Poston has but the opposition very seriousy all through this section. Littlej hin will be reallected by not less it an 1,000 majority.

POLITICS IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK-ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Times.
Synacusz, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1989. Synacuse, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1880.

The political canvase is very vigorously conducted in this county. The Republicans have the advantage very decidedly over their eponents in organization, in union, and in eather siasm. Their meetings are frequent and large, and indicate unmistakably the popularity of their cause. This is one of the most decidedly Anti-slavery counties in the State, yet the festing of the Republicans is desidedly conservative, and no one expects or desires at Mr. Lincoln's hands any interference with Slavery or with the constitutional rights of the Slave States. The these of Disunion produce not the slightest effect upon anybod.

Mr. Yancey spoke here a few evenings since to a large audience

Mr Yancey spoke here a few evenin, a since to a large auditorio, made up of men of all parties. He was exceedingly guard din his remarks atming to above that the North wou dreap most profit from allowing Sirvery to extend and increase. Personally he pr du ed a favorable impression; but the publical effect of his apecto will be to swell the Regorbilean vot.

Mr. Greeley has been la the county making Lincoln speeches. The principal object of his stift, bowever, seems to have been to look after the Republican Members of Assembly, in whose preferences for United States Senator he takes a very worked and peculiar interest. He made no speech in this place but held a secret conference yesterd by with wine on or fifteen Republicans who are hostile to the reduction if Mr Seward and are order vorns to defeat the Republican conditions of last Winter's Registators of first the ostamiologround for this bostility. This county will give a much larger Republican majority than ever before.

-The foregoing bulletins appear conspicuously in yesterday's Times. In so far as they indicate the perfect affiliation of its Editor with the Littlejohn and Myers school of politicisms, they require no remark. Every man's right to choose his own company and keep it shall at all times be freely upbeld in this journal.

Mr. Littlejobn's "handling Mr. Greeley without " gloves," " branding him as a calumniator, and as " stabbing private character for the sake of attain-" irg political purposes of his ewn," &c., is all in the way of business. I have a "political purpose" to subserve in the premises; and that is to purify the legislation of our State from influences and operations which have rendered it a terror to taxpayers and a stench in the nostrils of honest men. Believing this sort of legislation to be every way wrong and ruinous, I mean to expel it from the State, or at all events from the Republican party. If the Democrats see fit, as they have done in Saratega County, not only to renominate their own corruptionists, but to take up and try to reëlect those whom popular indignation at their misdeeds has driven from our party, I believe it will be the werse for them. At all events, I shall do what appears to me clearly right, "in the faith that Right makes Might."

Is it not beautifully coel, this talk of my opposi tion to the reëlection of the tools of the City Rail read jobbers as "impertinence in local affairs?" When Mr. Littlejohn descended from the Speaker's Chair last Winter to urge the Assembly to override without considering what Slavery is and how it a New-York City Governor's veto of five bills proposing to gridiron the streets of this City for the benefit of jubbers scattered all over the State, was not that "an interference" in "local affairs !" Did he not know that our Municipal authorities and our "There will and must be persons to perform Press all but unanimously protested against the passing of those bills in the shape objected to by Gov. Morgan? " Local affairs," sh! Does not Mr. Littlejohn know that it is the general scope and influence of such legislation as that we are now considering-with the fact that the Republican party is implicated in and damaged by itthat has precluded the running sgain of nearly albis coadjuters in the objectionable legislation of last Winter, and will defeat a good portion of those

who have engineered a renomination? But we are told that "there is no man in this community [Oswego] who er joys a higher character for personal integrity than Mr. Littlej hu.' Every community of course creets and graduates its own standards of integrity, and there is no objection, so long as it does not attempt to thrust them on other people. When I was in Chicago three Winters since, a prominent Republican complained to me that their Governor (Bissell) had sent on a requisition to our Governor for the surrender of Mr. Littlejohn and partner, and it was not complied with. Had it been, we might perhaps have been favored with a comparison of the Oswego and Chicago standards of integrity respectively, that would have proved instructive and

But "Mr. Brown, the vigorous and independent " editor of The Oswego Times," it seems, has been pitching into Mr. Greeley, in behalf of Mr. Little chp. Of course he has, though I never heard of it before. It is but two months since Mr. Tarbell. who had for years been editor of that paper, was got rid of because he was not sufficiently plast c to the Littlejobn and kindred influences, and this independent gentleman installed in his place. He new grands out music to order. 'T is his vocation, Let him grind. I can scarcely find time to attend to his masters. -But that last touch about " Republican Mem-

bers of Assembly," "preferences for United "States Senator," and "Republicans hostile to "the election of Gov. SEWARD," demands, and shall receive, attention. It is very certain that, being compelled to stop in Syracuse to await an express train, I did spend a few minutes, at their urgent request, with some fifteen or tweaty Repubheans, who are opposed to the reëlection of Capt. Myers (one of the Littlejohn members last Winter) to the Assembly. But neither there nor elsewhere, from the hour of my leaving New-York to that of my return, did I either make an inquiry or hear a suggestion as to the preferences of any one, whether candidate or otherwise, as to Gov. Seward or the U. S. Sepatorship. And, though I have no knowledge on the subject, I have a strong belief that not one of those anti-Myers Republicans of Syracuse is adverse to Gov. Seward's return to the Senate, or opposed to him in any way. But this business of hiding and cloaking all the

jobbery and corruption of our State under the mantle of Gov. Seward must come to an end. If est and most intelligent party in the land, soon to he is satisfied with it (and no man has more reason I tional election of a President. What monstrous

be the Head also of the Nation is is much, is to protest against it), others are not, and will not be. I know nothing of his purposes or wishes as to a refflection; for the ugh The Times proclaimed. as if by authority, in tha. famous editorial letter from Auburn last May, that he would peremptordy decline a reelection and refuse to accept any post under the prospective Administration, The Courier and Enquirer has since declared, as the "gh semiofficially, that he might, in a certain conting ocy consent to serve ano ber term. I now call upon Gov. Seward, as a matter of simple justice to the anti-Grideron Republicans of our State, to state that he will or will not consent to a reflection and to serve a third term. If he will, I feel sure that he will receive every Republican vote in our next Legislature, and be rechosen without a shadow of contest. But if he has resolved not to serve another term, then the use now made of his name by the votaries of George Law in our last Legislature is clearly unjust to the anti-Corruptionists and very injurious to him. He can be reëlected to the Senate, if he wishes it, without the votes of Mr. D. C. Littleohn and Capt. Austin Myers; and I most earnestly protest against their getting reëlected upon the pretense of devotion or necessity to him. H. G.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The Breckinridge Association of Leavenworth, Kaneas, have brought a charge against Mr. Douglas, that he was in fact the real author of the provision in the Lecompton Constitution restricting to the Slavery clauses alone the submission to the people, on which ground he afterward opposed it, and that it was upon his suggestion and advice that Calhoun acted in that matter.

To support this charge, they publish the letters of surdry members of the Lecompton Convention, and others, in reply to a circular asking information on the subject. It will be recollected that Calboun, who brought forward and carried the partial submission scheme, had been elected to the Convention on the strength of express pledges to support the submission of the Constitution to a popular vote, and that he was known as a political friend of Mr. Douglas.

Ten persons replied to this circular, of whom the most specific in his statements is Green B. Redmon. He avers that, during the pendency of the question before the Convention, Calhoun showed him a letter addressed to Calboun by Douglas, suggesting and urging the scheme of partial submision, which Calhoun proposed, and the Convention adopted, and pledging biaself to carry the Constitution in that shape through Congress, and that upon the strength of this letter he Redmon, though originally opposed to any submission at all, was induced to vote for the partial submission clause, which was carried by one majority. Redmon, who represents himself as a private citizen of Illinois, claims to be personally acquainted with Mr. Douglas and familiar with his handwriting, having received a great many documents from him under his frank, and he asserts positively that the letter to Calboun was in the handwriting of Douglas.

Wm. G. Mathias, without pretending to identify the hand writing, states that Calhoun showed him a letter of the character above designated, purporting to be from Mr. Douglas. C. R. Morley states that Calhoun read such a letter to him, as also does Lucien J. Eastin. Others merely certify to understanding or being told by Calboun or others that there was such a letter, and that Douglas favored the partial submission plan. Of the ten persons who answer, only one is at present a Douglas man. He states that Calhoun told him he bad a let'er from Douglas, but did not intimate that this letter favored the partial submission plan. On the other hand, Calboun stated that Douglas was of opnion that the Constitution must be aut mitted to the people.

As to the present whereabouts of this alleged letter of Douglas, David Scully avers that since Calhe un's death, he has had several conversations with Calhoun's brother-in-law, Mr. Dieferdorf, on the subject of it, and that the latter always spoke of it as being among the papers of the deceased in possession of his family, remarking that the publication of it had been prevented by Calhoun's nice sense of honor! Wm. G. Mathias alleges having seen a letter from Mrs. Calhoun, in which she stated that she had been offered \$2,000 for the letter, but hesitated to part with it for certain reasons set forth in her letter, which Mathias does not think proper to repeat. Of the twenty-four members of the Convertion to whom the circular was addressed, only seven returned any answers.

In a speech made by Douglas at Milwaukee, he denies altogether having ever written any such l-tter to Calhoun, or ever having seen the submission clause annexed to the L-compton Constitution till it was published in the newspapers. He admits that he may, perhaps, have written to Calhoun, though he has no recollection of it, but positively denies that the letter could have contained mything of the kind alleged.

It certainly is very strange, if any such letter as s pretended ever existed, that nothing has ever been heard of it before. As the Administration at Washington has been commonly charged with having devised and transmitted to Calhoun the partial submission scheme, and as, if such a letter as that ascribed to Douglas existed, and had been freely read and shown to the members of the Convention, they would not have failed to have heard of it, surely the whole story, if it had any foundation in act, must have come out long ago. Recollecting how unscrupulous these Kansas Democratic politicians were in the matter of election returns, it is easy to imagine that they may have been playing off a little forgery against Mr. Douglas.

THE CAPITALISTS ... DISUNION. It is painful to observe with what recklessness

the moneyed men of this country invest their surplus funds. The idea that the securities of a Govrement just upon the verge of dissolution, if we are to believe the Disunion organs of the day, could sold at a premium, really seemed preposterous, and as we read the announcement that bids for a loan of ten millions of dollars would be opened yesterday at Washington, it struck us as a very unnecessary ceremony on the part of the Secretary. f capitalists entertained sentiments similar to those of the howlers and thunderers of Disunion. If the Secretary had not made it a condition bat no bids would be received under par, we hould have boped for a few bold bidders at 50 and possibly 60 per cent-but to think of planting the round som of ten millions at par, and at the idiculously low rate of 5 per cent, was apparently o presume upon the credality of our sharp, shrewd espitalists to a most unwarranted extent. United States fives at a premium, and Lincoln's election a'most a certainty ! What a singular instance of infatuation on the part of the buyers. And yet, strange to, say the whole loan was swallowed yesterday at about one-half per cost premium, by & few deluded men, who think the Union can strand the constitu

blindness to the specious sophistry of the Panicalets We can only account for this singular investment of money upon the hypothesis of a difference of opinion between political demogogues and business men, and we apprehead that, within a few works, the cause of this variance will be fully demonstrated in the cheerful acquiescence of the people in the result of the election, whether the successful candidate be Lincoln, Douglas, Breckieridge, or Bell.

But a short time remains for political tricksters to son, d the Disunion gong, and they should not have allowed this ready absorption of the Government loan, 1, they desire to have people believe to their nonsense.

THE TACTION OF PUSION. The hopes of the fasionis are now centered in the rural districts west of Aibany-among those

"rustics" whom Mr. James T. Brady thinks know less than a citizen who can cross a street without being run over. The plan by which they hope to win the votes of these simple folks is shrewd as to its method, though, being based upon the Brady estimate of the intelligence of country people, wants an essential element of success. That method is to put into the hands of all the speakers of the party a certain sum of money. greater or less according to the character and efficiency of the man, which sum he is to us wherever he goes, in such a way as shall commend itself to his judgment. If honest-and of course nothing else is to be supposed of a Fusion oratorhe will call about him, wherever he holds a meeting, the shrewdest men of the district, who was advise him as to the most judicious expenditure of the sum he proposes to use in that locality, or perhaps take it into their own hands. It is hoped that, by following this plan, money will be used to the best advantage, and will be made to tell on the floating vote upon which the Fusionists rely with great confidence. One hundred thousand dollars have been raised to use in this way, and have all been sent to a well-known Democratic politician at Albany, to be expended west of that city. One half the sum was sent up on Thursday last. To this fund Mesers. Henry s, Smith & Towasond have subscribed \$2,000; Messrs. B. M. & E. A. Whitlock have subscribed \$1,000; and Mr. Edward Lambert and Messra. Melius, Currier, and Sheewood, \$1,000 each; and similar and smaller same have been subscribed by Southern tradesmen generally. And now that we are meationing names, we beg these gentlemen to observe that we make no charge of this money being used improperly. Of the manuer of its experditure, we have no absolute knowledge, as we are not in the confidence of the Pasion speakers who are traveling among the "rustice" with their "pockets full of rocks." We only know that the money has been raised, and its expenditure is provided for according to the plan we have indicated in the rural districts. How it will be spent, those will know who spend it; and we may add-" for further particulars, see those "small bills." Some of them, perhaps, will think it useless to waste money in so hopeless a cause; and small blame to them! Traveling is expensive. and even Mr. Erastus Brooks, when a candidate for the office of Governor, was not above taking his traveling expenses. In conclusion, we have only to suggest to

'rustics" west of Albany to write on the black leaf of their almanacs, from Oct. 20 to Nov. 6: "Look out for showers about this time."

Hark from the tombs a dolefal sound."

The Pennsylvania Statesman, a Democratic sampaign paper issued at Harrisburg, thus invites its readers to the funeral of their party in its leader

of Saturday last: DEMOCRATS OF PRINSTLVANIA! THE EFFECT OF ONE MORE FIRE ALONG THE WHOLE LINE!—We cannot assure out Democratic friends that a spirited rally throughout the State old turn the tide against Lincoln, but we can assure them that more improbable things than that have happened. But whather we can conquer in the next fight or not, our daty is all the same, and we will not be worthy of the name of Democrats if we do

ticket, but it is in our power to preserve our organization an keep the party in a condition to achieve trigosphe is fature, when the madness that rules the hour now shall have given way

to the sober second thought of the people.

If we tamely succumb to the disaster brought on us by treachery and corruption on the second Tuesday of October, and people of the second Tuesday of October, and it our vote to fall off, the espacity of our party for future se ness to the State and the country will be seriously impaired. But if we make a spirited raily and prove our devotion to Constite ional principles by the earnestness and vigor of our struggle for victory, even though defeated, we shall retain a moral and merisl power that will be of incalculable advantage hereaft r. asy, therefore, to every Democrat whom our votes can

We say therefore, to every Democrat whom our voice can reach, let no apprehension of defeat deter you from no ning out at the Presidential election and voting the Resiling Electoral Tilket. Your vote is more important now, when the chances appear to be against our partying the State, than if we had an sy victory before us. If our success was certain, we mish spare your vote; but, under the circumstances that surround us, we need it and must have it.

To our riends in the country, who, under the depressing influence of our late defeat, may feel is cliped to stay at home on deeped of our site defeat, may feet neclined to stay at nome or election day, we would make an earnest appeal to give one more day to their country. We may be victorious, after all. Our country friends may get better news in town on election night than they look for. We have spoken in another art it of the probability of Liuceln's being defeated in New York, and we eli our friends bere that their visit to town on election day may be rewarded by the glorious tidiogs that the great Empire State

-Isn't that last touch delicious? The chance for Pennsylvania is confessedly desperate; but then they may have good news from New-York! Se they must walk up and face the music in view of the glad tidings that may come from this quarter! Let them rally and vote by all means, but we cald not in conscience advise them to sit up at night for the news, especially from our State. On the contrary, we affectionately advise every mother's son of them to go home and to bed sober and early. They will even then get returns quite as fast as they want them.

A correspondent in Greene County favors as with a succinct account of a speech which the Hon. Washington Hunt delivered there the other day, from which we are happy to learn that this distinguished gentleman is still, in a political sease, in good health, though we are sorry to add that his spirits seem a little drooping. We have carefully studied the outline of his speech, but are sorry to find in it no indication of his present opinion comcerning one of the candidates in whose behalf he is now laboring. We refer, of course, to the Hon. J. C. Breckieridge, whom in June last Mr. Hunt frankly declared to be "a purely Southern "candidate, representing the disunionists and ab-"stractionists of the South. His election would be the most unfortunate result of all. Happily." added the prophetic orator, "his defeat is morally

-Since June, however, things have greatly charged, and what we would like to linew in whether Hunt has changed with them.

To keep pace with all the accessions to Lincoln and Hamlin in this State, particularly those from the Old-Line Whig and American ranks, is quite out of the question: We can only chronicle a few of the more important. Of this class, is that